311. Bandh Pahani was done in 7 inam villages comprising 1,050 survey numbers.

312. The Record of Rights Staff attended to the preparation of Records of Rights and Index of Land Registers in respect of one taluk. The number of entries made in the two registers were 2,498 and 2,950 respectively.

313. Detailed survey and settlement was introduced into Jodi Kamalapura village, Honnali Taluk.

314. There was no revision settlement of any inam village during the year.

315. The recruitment of 120 candiates in two batches of sixty each per year to the Department for survey training was sanctioned.

316. Questions relating to (1) Property Survey in Bangalore City (2) second revision settlement in respect of the several taluks of the State (3) revision of the Survey Manual embodying the latest rules and circulars, (4) taking up inam survey work on an intensive scale, (5) the amalgamation of both the Land Records and Record of Rights Establishment and (6) the revision of Quit-Rent registers were under the consideration of Government.

317. The Record of Rights Scheme has been introduced into all the Taluks of the State. Final Notification under Section 4 (2) of the Record of Rights Act was also announced in respect of all the Taluks.

318. Arrangements were made to impart survey training to one Assistant Commissioner and to thirty revenue inspectors. Survey training.

319. Maps of 142 villages were prepared and the total survey numbers comprised in these maps were 5,525 (4,253).

320. The total expenditure of the Depatment was Rs. 4,02,950.

(iii) Land Revenue.

321. The several concessions granted under the Grow More Food Scheme continued to be in force during the year. An extent of 3,12,052 acres of land (wet 25,098 dry 2,86,954) was granted under the scheme from the commencement of the scheme up to the end of the year, excluding the extent of 58,702 acres of land, the grant of Grow More Food Scheme.

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which was cancelled for failure to bring it under cultivation as per rules. So far, an extent of 2,13,233 acres (wet 17,002 acres, dry 1,96,231 acres) of land has been brought under cultivation till the end of the year.

Assessed Waste Lands.

322. Out of an area of 6,85,131 (6,96,479) of land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year, an extent of 31,184 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 39,356 (Rs. 37,347) was taken up for cultivation. The total area relinquished was 2,049 (3,372) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,671 (Rs. 4,996). There was a net increase of 29,134 acres with an assessment of Rs. 36,665 (Rs. 32,351).

Alienation.

323. A total extent of 450 (324) acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 366 (Rs. 194) was alienated for non-agricultural purposes.

Darkhasts.

324. The number of darkhasts pending at the beginning of the year was 7,074 (5,476) and 24,107 (23,587) darkhasts were received during the year, bringing the total to be dealt with to 31,181 (29,063). Of these, 22,174 (21,181) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 9,007 (7,074) at the end of the year. The percentage of disposals was 71·1 (75·6). The extent of lands granted for cultivation was 58,542 (51,363) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 61,489 (Rs. 61,957). A sum of Rs. 6,09,211 (Rs. 6,03,457) was realised from the sale of these lands. No land was granted for gram cultivation during the year. One thousand eight hundred and three (3,757) acres of land were granted for cultivation on Eksal tenure. An extent of 234 (585) acres was granted for planting fruit, timber and fuel trees. Three hundred and forty-eight acres under the tank beds were granted for temporary cultivation. An extent of 11,982 (8,997) acres of land was granted to Depressed Classes during the year.

Grant of lands to military men.

325. There were 163 (100) applications pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 407 (257) fresh applications were received during the year making a total of 570 (357) to be dealt with. Two hundred and twenty-one (194) applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 349 (163) at the end of the year. The extent of land granted to military men was 167 acres.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

326. The total area under occupation during the year was 84,00,939 (82,34,318) acres showing an increase of 1,66,621 acres.

327. One thousand and twenty-two (725) applications for land under the depressed class concession rules were pending at the beginning of the year and 3,689 (3,582) applications were received during the year making a total of 4,711 (4,307) applications to be dealt with. Of these, 3,155 (3,285) were disposed of during the year. An extent of 11,982 (8,997) acres of land was granted under these rules. Grant of lands to depressed classes.

328. The net area cropped was 66,64,041 (64,08,270) acres, showing an increase of 2,55,771 acres. The percentage of fallow lands compared to the area under occupation for the State was 20·10 against 21·13 in the previous year. The percentage of lands allowed to lie fallow was the highest in the Shimoga District and the lowest in the Bangalore District.

329. The entire channel lengths of Visvesvaraya Canal Main, Maddur, Keragode, Cauvery Branches and the several distributaries of Lokasara, Hebbakavadi, Nidaghatta, Thuraganur, Shimsha and Kowdley Sub-Branches continued to be in service during the year. An extent of 2,161 acres of land was brought under kar-ragi and kar-paddy cultivation during the summer months af 1950. An extent of 769 acres was brought under kar-jola cultivation. Special Irrigation Works.

330. The total extent of land to be irrigated under the Vani Vilas Sagar Channels was limited to 10,180 acres. The total extent of land cropped under "Kartikai" and "Vaishaki" was 8,141 acres and 1,691 acres respectively, making a total of 9,832 acres.

331. The raiyats in all the forty channel villages availed of the concessions provided by the Government from time to time for expansion of cultivation under Vani Vilas Sagar Channels. The Standing Consultative Committee met several times in the year to discuss the various problems pertaining to the development of the irrigated tract. The report of the special Amildar for the unauthorised occupation of the area under Vani Vilas Sagara was under consideration.

332. The year's demand, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous was Rs. 1,48,50,781. A sum of Rs. 1,04,39,520 inclusive of remission of Rs. 1,61,931 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 42,49,330. The percentage of collection to current demand during the year was 98·1 (95·0). Collection of Land Revenue.

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Coercive Processes.

333. The total number of processes of all kinds served was 97,577(1,14,962) and the sum of Rs. 7,34,874 (Rs. 9,30,033) was realised.

Distres Reliefs.

334. There was no distress as such in any part of the State during the year.

335. But owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions the tanks in Mulbagal Taluk did not receive adequate supply of water. Proposals for notifying 79 tanks of that taluk as eligible to get seasonal remission for 1949-50 were received for the same reason, dry crops such as ragi and jola in the taluks of Chamarajanagar, Yelandur, Gundlupet and Periapatna failed due to withholding of Mungar rains. There was no actual distress anywhere in the State and no relief measures were considered necessary.

336. As sufficient quantities of fodder for cattle and drinking water for both men and cattle were available in all the parts of the State, no special measures in this connection were considered necessary. Remissions amounting to Rs. 1,61,931 were sanctioned. The scheme of subsidisation of irrigation wells was in operation in all the Districts of the State.

337. With a view to stepping up food production in the State, food crops only were ordered to be grown for a period of 5 years under wells for which subsidy was sanctioned. A grant of Rs. 10,00,000 in the annual budget for 1949-50 was sanctioned. Eight hundred and sixty-seven wells were completed.

Decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies.

338. Two thousand three hundred and seventy-nine decrees involving Rs. 3,27,540 were pending at the beginning of the year and 2,537 decrees for a sum of Rs. 3,74,754 were received during the year making a total of 4,916 decrees involving Rs. 7,02,295 for disposal. Of these, 1,885 decrees were executed during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,93,527 was recovered leaving a balance of 3,031 decrees amounting to Rs. 4,08,768.

339. The number of decrees pending execution was the heaviest in the Mysore District, *viz.*, 1,190 decrees involving a sum of Rs. 1,49,018. The special staff employed for the execution of Co-operative Society decrees in the Mysore City was continued during the year.

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340. The Debt Conciliation Scheme was in force in 24 taluks at the beginning of the year, 59 cases involving a debt of Rs. 1,50,632 ware pending at the beginning of the year, 53 cases involving a debt of Rs. 1,34,417 were received during the year, making a total of 112 cases with an aggregate debt of Rs. 2,85,039. Out of these, 59 cases for a sum of Rs. 14,920 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 53 cases involving Rs. 1,35,620 at the end of the year. Due partly to improved economic condition of the agricultural class in general in recent years on account of the high prices of food grains, the indebted ryots did not seek the aid of these Boards in as great a measure as they were doing in the past.

Area under select crops.

341. The total area cultivated with the six selected crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horsegram, jowar, sugarcane and cotton in the several Districts of the State was as follows:—

		1949-50	1948-49
		Acres	Acres
Paddy	...	7,85,431	7,69,495
Ragi	...	19,35,277	19,52,175
Horsegram	...	8,23,815	7,66,656
Cholam	...	5,44,280	5,38,973
Sugarcane	...	4 5,435	48,730
Cotton	...	69,862	63,939

342. There was an increase in the total extent cultivated under paddy, horsegram, jowar and cotton crops, while under ragi and sugarcane, there was some decrease.

Loans and advances.

343. Loans under all classes amounting to Rs. 3,51,300 (Rs. 2,77,695) were disbursed. Two thousand six hundred and thirty-two applications for takavi loan amounting to Rs. 9,96,400 were dealt with during the year. Eight hundred and forty-two applications for a loan of Rs. 1,71,125 were sanctioned. Six hundred and fifty-three applications for a sum of Rs. 2,84,800 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 53·17 per cent.

344. Four hundred and forty applications for Land Improvement Loans amounting to Rs. 1,06,570 were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 53·13 per cent of the preceding year.

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Record of Rights.

345. The Scheme of Record of Rights was introduced into all the Government villages and some of the surveyed and settled inam villages in the State. There were 75,507 mutation cases pending and 1,99,183 cases were received during the year. Of these, 1,69,733 cases were disposed of leaving 1,04,857 cases pending at the end of the year.

Tanks.

346. There were in all 2,668 major and 21,094 minor tanks. One hundred and eighteen major works (including restoration of major tanks and river channels) were completed and 635 minor tanks were restored at a cost of Rs. 1,07,107 and Rs. 4,44,054 respectively.

Chowtayi Tanks.

347. The number of chowtayi tanks was 186 and the maximum amount of remission that could be granted in respect of them was Rs. 3,415. Concessions to the extent of Rs. 608 were withheld in respect of 55 tanks. The number of tank panchayets in the State was 101.

Village Forests.

348. There were 242 village forests in the State. The number of avenue trees planted was 4,42,144, the largest number of trees planted being 1,51,512 and 1,22,957 in the Mandya and Chitaldrug Districts respectively.

Toll Gates.

349. There were 50 toll-gates and 12 check-gates. All the 9 interior toll-gates and 36 frontier toll-gates with 12 check-gates were run departmentally. The remaining 5 frontier toll-gates with their 3 check gates were let out on contract. The income from departmental toll-gates was Rs. 1,35,537.

General.

350. The seasonal conditions during the year were not so favourable. The rainfall during the year was less than the average of 35 years,—untimely in some parts and inadequate in many Districts. The yield of paddy crops except under river channels was not satisfactory. The outturn of dry crops was fair. In spite of the unfavourable seasonal conditions, the economic condition of both the agricultural and commercial classes was satisfactory owing to the prevailing high prices of commercial and food crops. The revenue collection during the year was better than in the preceding year and seasonal remissions were granted liberally.

351. With a view to improving the food position in the State, the scheme of subsidisation of irrigation wells was in operation in all the Districts. All the concessional

measures for the production of more grains continued during the year.

(iv) Transfer of Land.

352. There were 15,793 (13,413) transfers of land by order of Courts, Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 59,890 (75,853) acres. Transfers by private contracts and mortgages numbered 1,17,187 (1,15,809) involving 3,49,749 (3,46,111) acres.

(v) Labour and Wages

353. There was an increase in the rates of wages for both skilled and unskilled labour and of the rates of cart-hire, as compared with the previous year due to the rise in the price of food grains and other essential articles of living. The various Government industrial concerns, irrigation works and other works undertaken by the Public Works Department also provided sufficient labour not only to the labour classes but also to the poor agriculturists.

Emigration and immigration.

354. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State during the year in search of employment except a few labourers in search of labour in the industrial concerns and coffee estates. Refugees from some parts of India had come and settled down in the City area and surroundings.

355. In the Manjarabad, Alur, Belur, Chikmagalur, Mudigere and Koppa Taluks, there was the usual influx of labourers from parts of North and South Canara Districts to the Coffee, Cardamom and Tea Estates and Paddy Fields during the working season.

356. There was the usual influx of labourers during the agricultural season from North and South Canara into the Malnad Taluks of Sagar, Sorab, Hosanagar and Tirthahalli for employment in wet and garden lands. People from Nagamangala Taluk emigrated as usual to Coffee Estates in Nilgiris, the Mysore Sugar Factory at Mandya and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati and people from Krishnarajpet Taluks to Coffee Estates in Coorg and Nilgiris. The Labour class got sufficient work during the year. The several large irrigation works under execution in the several parts of the State and other works